

(B) recognizes that stability, democracy, and respect for the rule of law in Iraq are in the United States national interest; and

(2) it is the sense of the Senate that—

(A) the United States should remain committed to providing long-term diplomatic and political support to the people of Iraq to achieve stability and democracy;

(B) the United States should work diligently to accelerate the sound and effective training of Iraqi security forces and to increase international cooperation in this endeavor so that the people of Iraq may assume responsibility for their own security;

(C) the United States should continue to pursue a robust and multi-faceted campaign to dismantle and defeat international terrorist networks in Iraq and around the world; and

(D) not later than 30 days after the date that the Senate agrees to this resolution, the President should submit to Congress a report that describes—

(i) the remaining mission of the Armed Forces of the United States in Iraq;

(ii) current estimates of the time frame required for the United States to achieve that mission, including information regarding variables that could alter that time frame; and

(iii) a time frame for the subsequent withdrawal of United States troops from Iraq.

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, today, I am submitting a resolution that addresses a gaping hole in the administration's rhetoric and strategy with respect to Iraq. My resolution calls on the President to define the mission of our military in Iraq, and to issue a plan and timeframe for accomplishing that mission. It has been over 2 years since the President launched the war in Iraq, but we still don't have a defined mission or timeframe that would allow us to hold ourselves accountable for giving the military the tools they need to succeed in achieving those goals. My resolution also calls for a plan for the subsequent withdrawal of U.S. troops, so that we can provide some clarity with regard to our intentions and restore confidence at home and abroad that there is an end date in mind.

This resolution does not establish a timeframe for troop withdrawal—that is for our military commanders to determine. Any such timeframe has to be flexible—there are variables that will affect how quickly various missions can be accomplished. But it's hard to conceive of an effective strategic plan that isn't linked to some timetables.

The rationale for our military action in Iraq has changed over time. The projections regarding the resources that would be required were wrong. And now we seem to be in the midst of some vague policy of muddling through. When I speak to servicemen and women in Wisconsin and in Iraq, and when I speak to their families, their pride in their service is evident and it is well-earned. But their frustration with this open-ended commitment, with the stop-loss orders and the multiple deployments, with the extensions and the uncertainties, is equally evident, and it is painful. We can do better by them, by insisting on clarity, by insisting on accountability, and by assuring them

that we have a plan with clear and achievable goals.

In fact, by leveling with the American people about our commitment in Iraq, the administration can regain some of their confidence. After the shifting justifications for this war, after the premature declarations of "mission accomplished," after the exciting and inspiring elections, we still don't have any kind of finish line for our military engagement in Iraq. The American people and our troops deserve a sound plan that is linked to real timeframes and real achievements.

A real timeframe will also help us achieve our security goals in Iraq. The most common argument against clarifying how long we plan to keep troops in Iraq goes something like this: If we reveal a timetable, insurgents and terrorists will simply lie in wait, emerging in force to achieve their goals once we are gone.

But any responsible timetable for U.S. withdrawal would be based just on the establishment of a competent Iraqi force. Americans won't leave until that force has the training it needs to succeed. An Iraqi force, which would not suffer from shortages of translators or struggle to bridge the cultural divide, is the right force to handle any resurgent threat.

Contrary to the conventional wisdom, the administration's refusal to set a plan and timetable about just how long vast numbers of U.S. troops will remain in Iraq is actually an advantage for insurgents and terrorists. This large U.S. military presence smack in the middle of the Arab world is a major recruiting tool for international terrorist networks, and young men are coming to Iraq from around the world to get on-the-job training in attacking Americans. These foreign forces are motivated by our presence, and they feed off conspiracy theories and suspicions regarding American intentions. When I was in Baghdad in February, a very senior coalition officer confided to me that he believed a public U.S. timetable for withdrawing from Iraq would "take the wind out of the sails" of the insurgents.

What's more, the indefinite presence of vast numbers of American troops could also undercut the legitimacy of the Iraqi government in the eyes of many—ironically, destabilizing Iraq despite our best intentions. Having a timetable for the transfer of sovereignty and having a timetable for Iraqi elections have resulted in real political and strategic advantages for the U.S. Having a timetable for the withdrawal of troops should be no different.

Clear plans could also help lead to responsible budgeting. This administration has bypassed the regular budget process, placing hundreds of billions of dollars on the country's tab, on the grounds that requirements are simply "unknowable" and cannot be incorporated into responsible budget planning. This is simply not credible, and continuing to mortgage our children's

future with these irresponsible policies is unacceptable. It is time to hold ourselves accountable for the costs of this war, time to accept the tough choices that come with responsible budgeting, and time to insist on sound planning and clarity about all of this is going.

This resolution is not some kind of cut-and-run strategy, or a call to bring all of our troops home now, regardless of what remains to be achieved on the ground. It is clear to me that we still have military missions on the ground—most notably, training the Iraqi forces to provide for their own security. Moreover, a military response—as well as a diplomatic response, and a financial response—is vital in combating terrorist networks in Iraq and elsewhere. It may well be that some units—perhaps special forces—will be operating in Iraq in coordination with the Iraqi military well into the future as part of the counterterrorism strategy that we need to be pursuing around the world, not just in Iraq.

But Mr. President, the military is only one part of solving the puzzle that we face in Iraq. For many years to come, we will have to work diligently to combat a burgeoning culture of corruption in Iraq, or the rule of law doesn't stand a chance. We need to make reconstruction work and deliver real democracy dividends for the Iraqi people, and this work will go on for some time. Intense American diplomatic and political engagement and support are likely to continue long after all or most of the troops are withdrawn.

Our troops on the ground are truly amazing in their resolve, their professionalism, and their sincere desire to help the people of Iraq. Their courage and commitment was underscored for me during my trip to Iraq earlier this year. I want to help these brave men and women succeed, by insuring that they have an achievable mission, sound planning, and a reasonable timeframe in which to finish their part of the job.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 775. Mr. DOMENICI proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 6, Reserved.

SA 776. Mr. CHAMBLISS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 777. Mr. LAUTENBERG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 606, to amend the Clean Air Act to eliminate methyl tertiary butyl ether from the United States fuel supply, to increase production and use of renewable fuel, and to increase the Nation's energy independence, and for other purposes which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 778. Mr. LAUTENBERG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6, Reserved; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 779. Mr. DOMENICI (for himself, Mr. THUNE, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. FRIST, Mr. OBAMA, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. BAYH, Mr. BOND, Mr. NELSON, of Nebraska, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. HAGEL,

Mr. CONRAD, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. DAYTON, Mr. TALENT, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. SALAZAR, and Mr. DURBIN) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 6, supra.

SA 780. Mr. LAUTENBERG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 781. Mrs. BOXER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 779 proposed by Mr. DOMENICI (for himself, Mr. THUNE, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. FRIST, Mr. OBAMA, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. BAYH, Mr. BOND, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. DAYTON, Mr. TALENT, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. SALAZAR, and Mr. DURBIN) to the bill H.R. 6, supra.

SA 782. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 779 proposed by Mr. DOMENICI (for himself, Mr. THUNE, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. FRIST, Mr. OBAMA, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. BAYH, Mr. BOND, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. DAYTON, Mr. TALENT, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. SALAZAR, and Mr. DURBIN) to the bill H.R. 6, supra.

SA 783. Mr. NELSON, of Florida (for himself, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. CORZINE, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. KERRY, and Mrs. DOLE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 775. Mr. DOMENICI proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 6, Reserved; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause, and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Energy Policy Act of 2005".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Definitions.

TITLE I—ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Subtitle A—Federal Programs

- Sec. 101. Energy and water saving measures in congressional buildings.
Sec. 102. Energy management requirements.
Sec. 103. Energy use measurement and accountability.
Sec. 104. Procurement of energy efficient products.
Sec. 105. Energy savings performance contracts.
Sec. 106. Voluntary commitments to reduce industrial energy intensity.
Sec. 107. Federal building performance standards.
Sec. 108. Increased use of recovered mineral component in federally funded projects involving procurement of cement or concrete.

Subtitle B—Energy Assistance and State Programs

- Sec. 121. Weatherization assistance.
Sec. 122. State energy programs.
Sec. 123. Energy efficient appliance rebate programs.
Sec. 124. Energy efficient public buildings.
Sec. 125. Low income community energy efficiency pilot program.
Sec. 126. State technologies advancement collaborative.
Sec. 127. Model building energy code compliance grant program.

Subtitle C—Energy Efficient Products

- Sec. 131. Energy Star program.

Sec. 132. HVAC maintenance consumer education program.

Sec. 133. Public energy education program.

Sec. 134. Energy efficiency public information initiative.

Sec. 135. Energy conservation standards for additional products.

Sec. 136. Energy conservation standards for commercial equipment.

Sec. 137. Expedited rulemaking.

Sec. 138. Energy labeling.

Sec. 139. Energy efficient electric and natural gas utilities study.

Sec. 140. Energy efficiency pilot program.

Sec. 141. Energy efficiency resource programs.

Subtitle D—Measures to Conserve Petroleum

Sec. 151. Reduction of dependence on imported petroleum.

Subtitle E—Energy Efficiency in Housing

Sec. 161. Public Housing Capital Fund.

Sec. 162. Energy efficient appliances.

Sec. 163. Energy efficiency standards.

Sec. 164. Energy strategy for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

TITLE II—RENEWABLE ENERGY

Subtitle A—General Provisions

Sec. 201. Assessment of renewable energy resources.

Sec. 202. Renewable energy production incentive.

Sec. 203. Federal purchase requirement.

Sec. 204. Renewable content of motor vehicle fuel.

Sec. 205. Federal agency ethanol-blended gasoline and biodiesel purchasing requirement.

Sec. 206. Data collection.

Sec. 207. Sugar cane ethanol program.

Sec. 208. Modification of Commodity Credit Corporation bioenergy program.

Sec. 209. Advanced biofuel technologies program.

Sec. 210. Assistance for rural communities with high energy costs.

Subtitle B—Insular Energy

Sec. 221. Definitions.

Sec. 222. Assessment.

Sec. 223. Project feasibility studies.

Sec. 224. Implementation.

Sec. 225. Authorization of appropriations.

Subtitle C—Biomass Energy

Sec. 231. Definitions.

Sec. 232. Biomass commercial utilization grant program.

Sec. 233. Improved biomass utilization program.

Sec. 234. Report.

Subtitle D—Geothermal Energy

Sec. 241. Competitive lease sale requirements.

Sec. 242. Direct use.

Sec. 243. Royalties.

Sec. 244. Geothermal leasing and permitting on Federal land.

Sec. 245. Assessment of geothermal energy potential.

Sec. 246. Cooperative or unit plans.

Sec. 247. Royalty on byproducts.

Sec. 248. Lease duration and work commitment requirements.

Sec. 249. Annual rental.

Sec. 250. Advanced royalties required for cessation of production.

Sec. 251. Leasing and permitting on Federal land withdrawn for military purposes.

Sec. 252. Technical amendments.

Subtitle E—Hydroelectric

Sec. 261. Alternative conditions and fishways.

Sec. 262. Alaska State jurisdiction over small hydroelectric projects.

Sec. 263. Flint Creek hydroelectric project.

TITLE III—OIL AND GAS

Subtitle A—Petroleum Reserve and Home Heating Oil

Sec. 301. Permanent authority to operate the Strategic Petroleum Reserve and other energy programs.

Sec. 302. National Oilheat Research Alliance.

Subtitle B—Production Incentives

Sec. 311. Definition of Secretary.

Sec. 312. Program on oil and gas royalties in-kind.

Sec. 313. Marginal property production incentives.

Sec. 314. Incentives for natural gas production from deep wells in the shallow waters of the Gulf of Mexico.

Sec. 315. Royalty relief for deep water production.

Sec. 316. Alaska offshore royalty suspension.

Sec. 317. Oil and gas leasing in the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska.

Sec. 318. North slope science initiative.

Sec. 319. Orphaned, abandoned, or idled wells on Federal land.

Sec. 320. Combined hydrocarbon leasing.

Sec. 321. Alternate energy-related uses on the outer Continental Shelf.

Sec. 322. Preservation of geological and geophysical data.

Sec. 323. Oil and gas lease acreage limitations.

Sec. 324. Assessment of dependence of State of Hawaii on oil.

Sec. 325. Denali Commission.

Sec. 326. Comprehensive inventory of OCS oil and natural gas resources.

Sec. 327. Review and demonstration program for oil and natural gas production.

Subtitle C—Access to Federal Land

Sec. 341. Federal onshore oil and gas leasing practices.

Sec. 342. Management of Federal oil and gas leasing programs.

Sec. 343. Consultation regarding oil and gas leasing on public land.

Sec. 344. Pilot project to improve Federal permit coordination.

Sec. 345. Energy facility rights-of-ways and corridors on Federal land.

Sec. 346. Oil shale leasing.

Subtitle D—Coastal Programs

Sec. 371. Coastal impact assistance program.

Subtitle E—Natural Gas

Sec. 381. Exportation or importation of natural gas.

Sec. 382. New natural gas storage facilities.

Sec. 383. Process coordination; hearings; rules of procedures.

Sec. 384. Penalties.

Sec. 385. Market manipulation.

Sec. 386. Natural gas market transparency rules.

Sec. 387. Deadline for decision on appeals of consistency determination under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972.

Sec. 388. Federal-State liquefied natural gas forums.

Sec. 389. Prohibition of trading and serving by certain persons.

Subtitle F—Federal Coalbed Methane Regulation

Sec. 391. Federal coalbed methane regulation.

TITLE IV—COAL

Subtitle A—Clean Coal Power Initiative

Sec. 401. Authorization of appropriations.

Sec. 402. Project criteria.

Sec. 403. Report.

Sec. 404. Clean coal centers of excellence.